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BOROUGH OF GODALMING

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
for 1961

TOGETHER WITH THAT OF THE

Chief  
Public Health Inspector



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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

for 1961.

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Godalming.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1961. From the Public Health point of view 1961 can be regarded as a year devoid of any outstanding incidents so far as the Borough is concerned. Apart from Mumps early in the year, Measles was very prevalent from March to May.

There was a brief period in early February when Influenza reached epidemic proportions, and claims for sickness benefit were more than three times the weekly average; however, the number of cases rapidly waned and at no time were the cases severe.

Since vaccination against Poliomyelitis really got into its stride in June 1958, the incidence of this disease has been much reduced, and I am thankful to say no cases were recorded in the Borough during the year. The County Council's vaccination programme continued smoothly for the first three quarters of the year, but owing to difficulties in supply few vaccinations took place during the last quarter. This was largely brought about by manufacturers switching to the production of Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine instead of injectable Salk vaccine.

Housing is probably the biggest single problem of this or any other Local Authority, and although this Council's efforts in this direction have been vigorous, there are still too many people living in unsatisfactory properties and overcrowded conditions. The provision of 21 excellent

bungalows for old people at Green Lane was a notable achievement. Under-occupation of Council Houses is an important matter which has been exercising the Council a good deal during the year.

During this year it proved possible for the first time to continue throughout the whole year (instead of during the winter only as previously) with the policy of combined immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus (i.e. in one injection). This is naturally more acceptable for both recipient and the Doctor than individual injections.

During the year, unsatisfactory samples were obtained from two private water supplies in the town. It is a pleasure to be able to record that on the advice of the Health Department the owners of one supply have now installed a small chlorinating plant which is rendering the water satisfactory, and it is hoped that similar action will be taken in the case of the other supply.

So far as the public water supply is concerned, the Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board's plans for improving Godalming's water supply were completed during 1961; the iron-containing sources of supply, previously the cause of complaint, have now been cut out. No water of other than top quality bacteriologically and chemically is supplied to Godalming by the Board now.

1961 was Mr. Peskett's first full year as Chief Health Inspector and I believe the Council will agree that he is proving a worthy successor to Mr. Warner.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to the Council, I would like to express my sincere thanks for their very real interest in our work. To Dr. Richards, Mr. Peskett and all the other members of the Health Department my thanks are due for their unfailing and loyal support. Finally I am as always grateful to the Officers of other Departments for advice and help.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

### Medical Officer of Health:

A. B. R. FINN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. H. M. RICHARDS, M.A., T.D., B.M., D.P.H.

### Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. R. PESKETT, C.S.I.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

### Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. W. TOMLIN, C.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(Both Inspectors also hold the Certificate of the  
Royal Society of Health  
in Meat and other Foods Inspection.)

Clerk: Mrs. V. B. MAY.

Pest Officer: C. E. HALL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
BRIDGE STREET, GODALMING.

Telephone Godalming 191.

## Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area: 2,393 acres.

Population: 16,390.

Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1961) according to  
Rate Books: 5,122.

Rateable Value (latest figure available): £290,117.

Sum represented by a penny rate (latest figure available):  
£1,208.

## Extracts from Vital Statistics

(Comparative of the years 1960 and 1961).

	1960			1961			England and Wales, 1961.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Live Births ...	245	142	103	256	129	127	
Legitimate ...	233	135	98	249	124	125	
Illegitimate ...	12	7	5	7	5	2	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births	4.89			2.73			
Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population ...	15.91			16.24			17.4
Still Births —							
Legitimate ...	2	1	1	2	—	2	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	8.09			7.75			18.7
Total Live and Still Births ...	247			258			
Deaths ...	144	70	74	187	92	95	
Death Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population ...	8.36			10.61			12.0
Deaths of Infants under one year of age ...	4	3	1	7	5	2	
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	16.33			27.34			
Legitimate ...	17.17			28.11			21.4
Illegitimate ...	—			—			
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)	—			—			
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	—			—			
Deaths of Infants under one week ...	3	2	1	6	5	1	



### Godalming Deaths in 1961.

Cause of Death					Total	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis—Lungs	...	...	...	1	1	—
2.	Tuberculosis—Other	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Cancer—Stomach	...	...	...	6	1	5
11.	Cancer—Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	11	11	—
12.	Cancer—Breast	...	...	...	1	—	1
13.	Cancer—Uterus	...	...	...	2	—	2
14.	Cancer—Other sites	...	...	...	19	7	12
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	1	—
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	23	7	16
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	...	...	...	43	29	14
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	2	—	2
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	13	2	11
21.	Other Circulatory disease	...	...	...	11	4	7
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	11	7	4
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	4	4	—
25.	Other diseases of Respiratory System...	...	...	...	3	2	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	1	1	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	...	...	...	1	1	—
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate...	...	...	...	1	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1	1	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	...	...	...	26	10	16
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents...	...	...	...	3	2	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	2	—	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	1	1	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					188	93	95

71 % of all deaths were of people over the age of 65, and in recent years this has been about the usual figure; 79 % of all female deaths and 63 % of all male deaths were over the age of 65.

Deaths of infants under one year of age were unfortunately higher than usual: there were 7, of which 6 were caused by premature birth. Considerable emphasis is being placed on trying to prevent premature births occurring, because premature babies have a much lower survival rate than normal babies; at the moment, however, insufficient is known of the causes of prematurity, though it is known that unsatisfactory social circumstances play a part. All the 6 deaths of premature babies occurred in Hospital within the first two days of life. The only other death in an infant was caused by meningitis of a non-infectious type.

The Infant Mortality rate for Godalming, i.e. the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births, was 27.34, compared with the National figure of 21.4; the Godalming figure is usually better than the National figure, but not on this occasion, due to the unusual number of premature births.

The general death rate for the country as a whole was 12.0 per 1,000 of the population, and so the Godalming figure of 10.61 is appreciably lower than the national figure.

The largest cause of death remains Diseases of the Heart and Arteries; these caused 50 % of all deaths, slightly less than in recent years.

Cancer deaths again showed an increase from 27 in 1960 to 38 in 1961, and this tragic disease remains one of the greatest unsolved problems of our times; although the cause eludes discovery, our knowledge of treatment has improved.

Lung cancer caused 11 deaths, all in males; in fact this disease caused more deaths from cancer of the lung in males than from cancer in all other situations. The recent report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health indicates clearly that cigarette smoking, especially if over 15-20 per day, is a factor in the causation of lung cancer, bronchitis and probably some forms of heart disease.

It is encouraging to be able to report that there have been no maternal deaths for seven years.



## General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.** These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. All examinations and tests are carried out free of charge to Local Authorities.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** This work is done in the Borough by the Godalming Division of the British Red Cross Society for the County Council, using six full-time drivers manning two ambulances. The Station is manned by permanent staff from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays. At other times the Station is manned by voluntary members.

Work done by the Society's personnel and ambulances during the year was as follows:—

Number of calls	...	...	...	...	5,860
Number of patients attended	...	...	...	...	6,324
Number of miles travelled	...	...	...	...	55,138
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes, etc., with ambulance)	...	...	...	...	10,108
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies' Detachment on ambulance, etc.	...	...	...	...	4,454

The number of hours of voluntary duty is a great credit to the Red Cross members, and something of which they should be proud, and the public grateful.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.** This work is carried out in the Borough by three Queen's District Nurses, who carry out their work with skill and devotion. Their work for 1961 is as follows:

General Visits (excluding Tuberculosis)	Cases.	Visits.
...	282	4,070
Midwifery Deliveries Dom.	57	1,570
Midwifery Discharges from Hospital	32	
Tuberculosis	2	79
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	63	397
	<hr/> 436	<hr/> 6,116

Although the general figures are lower, the type of cases nursed have been much heavier. The midwifery work has increased.

Miss Richards, who had served the public in Godalming faithfully and well for many years, gave up her work at the end of the year for a well-earned retirement. She will continue to live in her own home in Busbridge.

Miss Chappell had the great honour of receiving her Long Service Medal from the Queen Mother during the year.

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.** (See inside back cover.)

(e) **Hospital Provision.**

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, offers 389 general beds including six private beds. Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics including premature infants, dermatology, geriatrics, and radiotherapy of all kinds. Facilities exist for training for nurses for S.R.N. and Part I S.C.M., also for laboratory technicians and radiographers. The Hospital is a Regional Centre for Radiotherapy.

(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, offers 240 beds. An average of 180 were occupied daily throughout the year. 10,698 out-patients made 36,164 attendances, and in addition 25,220 patients attended the Casualty Department. The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynaecology, paediatrics, and dermatology.

(3) Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming. This is a special hospital which has 312 beds for the treatment of all forms of chest disease. It has a large Thoracic Surgical Unit.

The Hospital also provides Chest Clinic facilities for the areas of Godalming and Hambledon under the control of the Physician Superintendent and his staff. Clinics are held on the 1st and 3rd Fridays and alternate Wednesdays in each month. Transport is available from Milford Railway Station for the Friday Clinics only.

Appointments should be made through the Medical Secretary (Godalming 870).

(f) **Nursing Homes.** There is only one Nursing Home in the Borough, Mount Alvernia, Godalming, registered in the name of the Franciscan Sisters, with accommodation in 1961 for 16 Medical patients; most are elderly long stay cases.

(g) **Women's Voluntary Service.** The Godalming Branch of the W.V.S. is very active in the care of approximately 190 of the Borough's old people; the local office also acts as a distribution centre for Welfare Foods.

A 'meals on wheels' service is operated for five days a week delivering forty hot meals daily at a nominal charge of 1/4d. per meal. A 'Darby and Joan' Club with 185 members now holds meetings twice a week and provides for various recreational needs. These activities, combined with sick visiting, help in the home with bedding, furniture or clothing, advice and help with personal problems or housing difficulties and the like, give both to the old people and the community a very valuable service and do much to alleviate an ever-increasing problem.

## Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases.

Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital are shown in the following Table:

				Cases admitted to Hospital.
Impetigo	...	...	...	8
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	2
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	2
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	3
				16

Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital were few, and none were serious; they were mostly admitted for social reasons or because they were resident in one of the County Council's Children's Homes.

Measles was the only disease which occurred in any numbers.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified.

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

In the first dozen years after the war, Poliomyelitis was more prevalent in this country, especially during the summer, than it has ever been before. It seems but a short time ago that vaccination against Poliomyelitis was introduced, but was in fact in 1957. In 1958 there were two mild cases of Polio in Godalming, and there have been none since; this happy state of affairs is too good to last, and I would remind parents that they themselves, if under 40, and their children, are eligible for vaccination; and if they have not taken advantage of this scheme they should do so without delay.

During 1960 Salk (injection) Vaccine was available, but since the end of 1960 Sabin (oral) Vaccine has become the standard method of vaccination. In my 1959 report I reported that oral vaccine, if proved satisfactory, would simplify administration enormously, and this has indeed proved to be the case. Three drops on a lump of sugar for adults and school children, or in a spoonful of syrup for younger children.

The progress with vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Godalming area during the year ending 31st December, 1961, is as follows:

Children and adults up to 40 years of age who have received the first and second injections—

Children born between 1943 and 1961	...	492
Young persons born between 1942 and 1933		113
Persons born between 1920 and 1934	...	405

Children and adults up to 40 years of age who have received the third booster injections—

Children born between 1943 and 1961	...	360
Young persons born between 1942 and 1933		131
Persons born between 1920 and 1934	...	474

A total of 6,221 children and adults up to 40 years of age have received the third injection in the Godalming areas since the inception of the scheme and a total of 1,203 children between the ages of 5 and 12 years have received a fourth injection.

The general position so far as the whole Division is concerned is that 62,440 children and adults up to 40 years of age received their third injection.



### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Totals
Measles ...	1	4	7	6	11	21	5	1	1	1	—	—	58
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	2	5	9	7	12	26	6	1	1	1	1	—	71

### Summary of Returns of Cases and Contacts of Infectious Diseases received from Schools.

**Note:** Those diseases marked \* are not included among the list of Infectious Diseases which are Statutorily Notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Disease	Busbridge C. of E. School	Godalming County Grammar School	Farncombe C. of E. Junior Mixed School	Farncombe C. of E. Infants Mixed School	Godalming County Primary Mixed School	Godalming C. of E. Primary Mixed School	Meadrow County Secondary School	Godalming Wharf Nursery School	Totals
*German Measles ...	11	—	1	2	2	3	2	—	21
*Chicken-pox ...	1	1	7	49	—	31	3	—	92
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	6
*Glandular Fever ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
*Mumps ...	38	3	5	29	48	1	6	1	131
Measles ...	1	5	3	2	1	4	1	12	29
*Catarrhal Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
*Ringworm ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	51	10	19	86	53	41	13	13	286



### Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Age at final injection.				No. immunised during 1961.
0-4 years	...	...	...	209
5-14 years	...	...	...	1
Total under 15 years				<u>210</u>

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is important early during the first year of life, as although this disease no longer causes many deaths, it causes much chest disorder later in life. Protection can now be given all the year round against this disease and against Diphtheria and Tetanus in a combined injection. Booster doses in older children against Whooping cough are not required.

### Diphtheria Immunisation Statistics.

Age at final injection.				No. immunised during 1961.	No. re-immunised during 1961.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	64	—
1 year	...	...	...	127	13
2 years	...	...	...	9	30
3 years	...	...	...	7	9
4 years	...	...	...	2	2
5-9 years	...	...	...	21	202
10-14 years	...	...	...	12	166
Totals under 15 years				<u>242</u>	<u>422</u>

We must never cease to do all we can to ensure that the young people of this country are adequately protected against this grave disease; the mere fact that it is so little known to the public at large could so easily lead to a false sense of security.

In England and Wales there were 49 cases of Diphtheria during 1960 with five deaths; in 1959 there were no deaths for the first time on record, though in that year there were more cases, 102. Of the 49 cases in 1960, 39 (including four of the five fatal cases) had no record of immunisation against this disease.

### Tetanus Immunisation.

Age at final injection.			No. immunised during 1961.	No. re-immunised during 1961.
0-4 years	...	...	211	45
5-14 years	...	...	12	11
Totals under 15 years ...			<hr/> 223	<hr/> 56

Immunisation against Tetanus, combined with injections against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, are now available at all times of the year, and it is a wise and logical step to make use of this safe and effective form of protection which does not involve additional injections.

### Smallpox Vaccination.

0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 and over.	Total.
110	66	7	11	194

There were also 49 re-vaccinations completed.

Smallpox developed late in the year in more than one area in Pakistani immigrants recently arrived from their own country, where an epidemic was raging; fortunately the policy of surveillance and vaccination of all close contacts, which is practised in this country, proved effective in preventing widespread cases of this highly lethal and excessively infectious disease.

It is not the policy to encourage widespread vaccination when cases occur, even in the area of the outbreak, though public demand forces this on the Authorities.

The policy remains, at all times, to encourage vaccination of infants in the middle of the first year of life. Vaccination in infancy not only protects the infant, but lessens the reaction if, in later life, vaccination is required on going abroad or entering the services. It is important that the infant should be physically fit, and free from eczema, or a history of it, before vaccination is carried out: vaccination in unsuitable subjects has in the past so often led to complications of vaccination which in turn can bring vaccination into disrepute.

### Tuberculosis.

There were three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis added to the Godalming Register during 1961, and one of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as against six and one respectively in 1960. There were no transfers from other areas.

The following Table shows age groups of new cases during 1961:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.					
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
1-5	—	—	...	—	—	
5-10	—	—	...	—	—	
10-15	—	—	...	—	—	
15-20	—	—	...	—	—	
20-25	—	1	...	—	—	
25-30	1	—	...	—	—	
30-35	—	—	...	1	—	
35-45	—	—	...	—	—	
45-55	—	—	...	—	—	
55-65	—	—	...	—	—	
65 and over	1	—	...	—	—	
Totals	2	1	...	1	—	

The following Table may be of interest:

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
New Cases of Tuberculosis:	10	6	8	8	7	10	8	5	7	9	6	4
Deaths due to Tuberculosis:	1	2	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2

### Care and After-Care (Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases.

During 1961 two meetings were held and the Committee was able to help a patient who is a widow with a weekly grant for coal during the winter months; another was helped with the deposit on a motor cycle to enable him to get to work and the Committee also helped with the tax and insur-

ance on this. One patient was helped with the cost of a holiday and six patients were given fuel grants; ten patients received Christmas grants.

Now that the Committee is available to give assistance to all chest cases attending the chest clinics the calls on its funds have been increased.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination.**

This vaccination against Tuberculosis is available for school children of 13 years old and upwards, and for students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of further education.

The figures of B.C.G. Vaccination are (excluding Charterhouse) :—

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G.	
Vaccination ... ..	80.63
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination ...	206
Number immune—Vaccination not required	11

# Chief Public Health Inspector's Report

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of  
the Borough of Godalming.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Report on the work carried out for 1961. The details are set out in the following pages in the pattern of previous years.

Comment must be made on the situation in the housing field. It continues to be the most difficult problem. Only ten units of accommodation were built by the Council in 1961 and at the end of the year 494 applicants remained on the Housing Waiting List. In these circumstances the Slum Clearance Programme can make little progress and it will probably not be completed until 1963, with no further programme contemplated at present.

The Borough has a high proportion of old, low rated terraced houses and the need for improvement grant schemes to raise the standard of these houses and give them a further useful life is very necessary. More units of accommodation could also be provided by the conversion of large houses into flats with the aid of Improvement Grants. The present rate of progress in providing old houses with necessary amenities is very slow and if the voluntary scheme cannot cope with the problem, as seems more than likely, some form of compulsory scheme may be introduced.

A re-survey of all food premises in the area was completed during the year and, as a result, some further progress made in food hygiene work.

The Report shows greater activity by the Department over a very wide range of environmental health matters and reflects the increased awareness and interest of the public and the application of new legislation demanding higher standards of hygiene.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. R. PESKETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector,

July 1962.



## Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

### Summary of Routine and other Inspection Work carried out.

#### ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE.

Housing Inspections and Re-Inspections (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... ..	1436
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings, etc.	1128
Inspections of—	
Drainage to Houses, including Tests ... ..	231
Dairies, Milk Shops, and Milk Stores ... ..	1
Factories, Work-Places and Outworkers' Premises	177
Food Shops and places where Food is prepared and stored, including Ice Cream Premises ...	397
Food Inspection ... ..	45
Premises reference Provision of Dustbins ...	24
Public and Private Conveniences ... ..	21
Investigations and Inspections under—	
Shops and Young Persons Employment Acts ...	37
Petroleum Acts ... ..	363
Infectious Diseases (including Disinfections) ...	95
Part IV Housing Act, 1957 (Overcrowding) ...	5
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (including testing and treatment of sewers) ...	117
Smoke Observations ... ..	0
Water Supplies ... ..	50
Milk Samples ... ..	56
Water Samples ... ..	141
Ice Cream Samples ... ..	32
Cream Samples ... ..	6
Total ... ..	<u>4362</u>

#### NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices ... ..	5
Informal Notices ... ..	270
	<u>275</u>
Informal Notices not complied with at 31.12.61 ... ..	<u>21</u>

## Factories Acts, 1937—1948.

(Information required by the Ministry of Labour and  
National Service.)

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES UNDER THE ACT.

Premises.	Inspec- tions.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prose- cuted.
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	67	7	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	3	—	—
Other premises under the Act (in- cluding works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	10	1	—
	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 8	<hr/> —

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Premises.	Number of Defects		Referred by H.M. Inspector.	No. of Defects in respect of which Prose- cutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	8	7	1	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 1	<hr/> —

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

#### Public and Private Supplies.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board supplies water to the whole of the Borough area. For many years the high iron content in water from some sources in Borough Road and Ockford Road has been a cause of inconvenience and complaint; these supplies have now ceased to be used for public supply.

Approximately half the water for that part of Godalming formerly supplied by the sources at Borough Road is now supplied from the Guildford sources at Dapdune and Joseph's Road; a new 12in. diameter trunk main from Guildford to Godalming having been completed during the year; the remainder of this area is supplied from the existing iron-free sources at Borough Road. The chemical pollution at Borough Road is no longer of importance since the particular sources affected are now disused.

The Ockford Road Pumping Station has now been closed and the area formerly supplied therefrom now receives water from the new source works at Mousehill, Witley.

All supplies to the Borough area are now of top quality both bacteriologically and chemically as shown by frequent samples from sources and distribution points in the Borough and Board's area. All supplies are chlorinated to ensure a safe supply.

There are two private wells in the Borough still in use; one supplying a proportion of a school premise, the other a factory and a number of cottages.

Samples taken from public supply, private wells, reservoirs and supply systems totalled 125; 76 of these were satisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples related to water samples taken from the private wells and in both cases various works have been carried out in order to effect an improvement in the bacteriological standard of the water supplied.

## **Swimming Pools.**

There are two swimming pools in the Borough, both privately owned; 16 samples of water were taken from them during the year and 14 were satisfactory.

One is an open air pool of 30,000 gallons to which the public are admitted; it is operated on the fill and empty system with a continuous filtration plant and manual chlorination. The water was maintained in good condition throughout the period of use.

The second pool is an indoor pool of 86,000 gallons, situated on private school premises. It is used by arrangement by various Schools in the area; supplied by its own well, the water is pre-heated, chlorinated and aerated and maintains a very high standard of purity.

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## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

### **New Main Drainage.**

A new Surface Water Sewer was completed in Hurtmore Road during the year.

### **Drainage and Sewage Disposal.**

**Drainage.** There were 231 inspections and tests to existing drainage systems during the year at all types of premises. Defective or unsatisfactory conditions found were remedied by owners or occupiers following the service of informal notices. A number of choked drains and sewers were cleared by the Department. Works to a length of public sewer under Section 24 of the Public Health Act 1936 were carried out by the Council's Contractor and the costs recovered from the Owners served by that length of sewer.

**Sewage Disposal.** There are now 42 premises in the Borough not connected to the main drainage system. In each case connection is either un-economical by reason of distance, or impracticable due to levels, etc.

For 38 premises there is a water carriage system of drainage: one cesspool and 32 septic tanks. Most of these septic tank installations have been modified and extended to operate with reasonable efficiency if properly maintained



and serviced. Secondary treatment and disposal of effluent is by means of sub-surface irrigation systems, the porous sandy sub-soil prevalent in the area being particularly suitable for the purpose.

There were five premises with pail closets but during the year one of these was connected to the main sewer and proposals are under consideration to give a further three premises water carriage systems.

Temporary sanitary accommodation for building sites, etc., is provided on the sites by means of chemical or earth closets and latrines.

During the year all installations were inspected and in addition to sludge removal and minor works, two installations required works and modifications to ensure efficient operation and satisfactory effluent disposal in order that public health requirements would be complied with.

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## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A weekly collection of house refuse and salvage is maintained with some difficulty to all premises in the Borough by means of standard refuse collection vehicles. Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Broadwater. The tip is very well maintained and kept remarkably free from vermin.

Standard refuse bins are required at all premises and eight informal notices have been served on Owner/Occupiers and Occupiers of premises to renew defective bins and in each case the required standard bin was installed.

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## SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The provisions of the Act were generally well observed by shopkeepers during the year, and no formal action required to be taken.

Contraventions relating to hours of closing, Sunday trading, early closing days, etc., observed during inspections were readily adjusted by the shopkeepers concerned on informal notice.



## PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

There are 40 premises in the Borough licensed under the above Act for the Keeping of Petroleum Spirit and/or Petroleum Mixtures. Two new Can Stores were approved and licensed during the year, and one small installation closed; three tanks were taken out of use.

The Home Office Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions was adopted by the Council in 1958. New premises must comply with that standard; existing premises are being brought up to the standard as far as practicable in each case. All installations are inspected periodically, the larger ones in company with a Fire Prevention Officer of the Surrey Fire Brigade whose advice and suggestions in relation to fire-fighting equipment, hazardous conditions, etc., has been most helpful.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Model Code, 39 old tanks were subjected to Ullage tests before re-licensing on 1st April, 1961. All electrical equipment associated with Petrol Service Pumps required inspection under the Electrical Conditions. A Certificate by an approved Electrical Engineer must be furnished annually in respect of each pump to show that the conditions are fully complied with.

Licensees have most readily complied with suggestions and recommendations made regarding the observance of Licence conditions and no formal action has been necessary.

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## INSECT PESTS.

The Pest Officer dealt with 71 infestations of various pests (other than rats or mice) during 1961, as follows:

Fleas	...	...	...	1
Woodworm	...	...	...	5*
Wasps	...	...	...	38
Other Insects	...	...	...	21
Moles	...	...	...	3
Bugs	...	...	...	3

\* Council Houses only.

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of 10/- per hour) this pest destruction

service is operated as a free service to private houses; business premises are charged on a 'time and materials' basis, plus establishment charges. All these pests were successfully dealt with by the use of various insecticides and the service has been very much appreciated by the public.

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## DISINFECTIONS.

Disinfections were carried out to two premises following the removal to hospital of infectious persons.

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## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on within the Borough.

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## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The scheme for the destruction of rats and mice in the Borough continues to function very successfully and economically.

One part-time Pest Officer is employed. A free service is given to infested private premises; business premises are charged at the inclusive rate of 10/- per hour, or alternatively are offered a Contract service giving monthly inspections as a minimum and carrying out all treatment as and when required. In the year under review 28 Contracts produced a sum of £188.

The general public and local traders readily co-operate in reporting infestations in the early stages, thereby considerably reducing the amount of work required and making control much easier. Co-operation was also evident in effecting essential works of rat-proofing, removal of harbourage, etc., and no formal action was necessary. Most

infestations were of a minor character and the use of 'Warfarin' gave excellent results.

**Sewers.** The annual ten per cent. test of the soil sewers showed them to be comparatively free from infestation. Except for one old section of sewer where recurring infestations are kept under control by periodic treatments, no treatments were necessary except in conjunction with surface infestations.

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## NEW HOUSING.

The number of new houses erected during the year was as follows:—

By the Council	...	...	...	10
By Private Persons	...	...	...	173
Number of houses converted into flats				2

The number of applicants on the Council's housing list totalled 494 at the 31st December, 1961, and during the year 24 applicants were re-housed, and 29 transfers were effected.

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## UNFIT HOUSES.

The Council's five year Slum Clearance Programme continues to lag, due to the very low number of houses allocated to the Council for their building programme, and the general worsening of the housing situation in the area generally. The programme formulated in 1955 was intended to deal with 122 houses by 1960. At the end of 1961 a total of 105 houses had been dealt with by Demolition, Closure, Conversion or Repairs and there remain 17 families requiring re-housing by the Council to complete the programme. In 15 cases the houses have been formally represented and in two cases action has been deferred, both these houses being owner-occupied.

During the year four houses were demolished: two houses included in a small clearance and re-development scheme, one Undertaking accepted and one house repre-

sented for making a Closing Order. Three Undertakings were cancelled when owners submitted repair schemes to comply with the Council's conditions.

The Table below gives details of the position at the 31st December, 1961, of the 122 houses included in the programme:—

Demolitions:				
Premises demolished	...	31		
Awaiting demolition	...	11		
		<hr/>	42	
Closing Orders:				
Premises still occupied	...	2		
Premises vacated	...	2		
		<hr/>	4	
			<hr/>	46
Dealt with by Undertakings:				
Accepted and premises vacated		10		
Accepted and premises still occupied	...	1		
Premises reconditioned	...	26		
		<hr/>		37
For Purchase and Demolition:				
Premises Purchased still occupied	...		2	
Pending Clearance Order and Demolition:				
Premises still occupied	...	11		
Premises vacated	...	3		
		<hr/>	14	
Premises repaired:				
Temporary repairs effected		9		
Repaired to Rent Act Standard		12		
No action yet	...	2		
		<hr/>	23	
			<hr/>	39
Total				<hr/>
	...		...	122
				<hr/>

Seventeen families require re-housing to complete the present programme.



## **Improvement Grants.**

There are approximately 1000 houses (about 20 %) in the Borough without bathrooms, hot water systems, wash-hand basins, properly ventilated food stores or internal water closets. With this figure in mind the Council have encouraged owners and owner/occupiers to take advantage of the generous aid now available to help pay for the installation of these necessary amenities.

Nevertheless, at the present rate of progress it will be very many years before all the houses in the Borough possess the five basic amenities.

The Council themselves have set a good example to Landlords by Resolving to provide the five amenities in approximately 400 Council owned houses in order that all houses owned by the Council conform to the basic standard and possess all five amenities.

The Standard Grant Scheme is available for payments in respect of the provision of specified standard amenities based on the expenditure actually incurred for the purpose; provided certain conditions are satisfied the owner of the property can claim the grant as of right. The grants are specially intended to help owners equip houses with the amenities as quickly and as easily as possible and are designed to deal mainly with simple schemes requiring little structural work.

The original scheme has been modified and termed Discretionary Grants, and is available for improvements covering a wider range of improvements, conversions of larger buildings into flats, remedying inherent structural defects, etc.

Applications are in the main made by Owner/Occupiers but some tenanted properties have been improved with grant aid and it is hoped this practice will increase now that additional rent increases have become available for Owners based on the amount of money expended on their proportion of improvement costs.



### Improvement and Discretionary Grants.

Since the first application in 1953 the following Table shows applications dealt with:—

Works completed	...	...	...	165	
Works completed, but since withdrawn and repaid Grant	...	...	...	11	
				<hr/>	176
Applications refused	...	...	...	13	
Applications withdrawn	...	...	...	31	
				<hr/>	44
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	12
Applications approved, but not yet commenced					3
					<hr/>
					235
					<hr/>

### Standard Grants.

Since June 1959 the following Table shows applications dealt with:—

Number of applications received	...	...	...	54
Number of applications approved	...	...	...	54
Works completed	...	...	...	40

### Inspection and Repair.

A limited amount of housing inspection is carried out following complaints received and in conjunction with other work. During the year a further 76 houses were repaired and made fit as a result of formal or informal procedure under the Housing and Public Health Acts. Two formal Notices were served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936 and three under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957. In three cases the necessary works were carried out by the Owner and in two cases the Council have instructed a Contractor to carry out works to the value of £894 in default of the Owner.

Under the Rent Act 1957 only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the whole year. The landlord undertook to carry out the required works in this case. It is, however, further evidence that, with few exceptions, this Act has failed to raise the general standard of fitness of rent-controlled houses and the difficulties and problems of these older small houses remain unsolved.

About 2844 houses in the Borough (out of a total of 5093) have a Rateable Value of less than £30. Approximately 600 of these are Council owned; the remaining 2200 are owned by private landlords or are owner-occupied.

A small number of these houses are not repairable at reasonable expense and will have to be demolished and the sites re-developed. The majority of the remainder need to be repaired and if possible improved if reasonable living conditions are to be achieved and the houses brought up to a high standard of fitness and amenity.

## **Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies and Food Premises.**

### **Food Inspection and Sampling.**

**Milk.** The Borough is within a 'specified area' for milk and all milk sold in the area must be of special designation, i.e., Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested or Sterilised Milk.

Twelve persons in the Borough hold Dealers' Licences from the Surrey County Council for the sale of milk under the various special designations. By mutual agreement, the Borough Council on behalf of the County Council carry out inspection and sampling at all premises including sampling from distributors to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

During the year fifty-six samples of milk were taken, and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. The Laboratory provides a free service for bacteriological and biological examinations for local authorities and is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. Details of the samples taken during 1960 are as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk: 22 samples—all satisfactory.

Sterilised Milk: 8 samples—all satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested Milk: 7 samples—all satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk: 19 samples—all satisfactory.

All the Tuberculin Tested Milk samples were also submitted to a biological examination and no evidence of tubercle bacilli was found. Six samples of cream were submitted for analysis and two gave satisfactory results.

### **Ice Cream.**

No ice cream is manufactured in the Borough and no 'loose' ice cream is sold except from proper premises. During the year 32 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory and results were as follows:—

- 30 placed in Grade 1 (satisfactory).
- 2 placed in Grade 3 (unsatisfactory).

There are 58 premises in the Borough registered for the storage or sale of ice cream and during the year five new registrations were granted. Premises must comply with the Acts and Regulations governing the sale of food and ice cream, and inspections and visits were made to ensure satisfactory conditions existed; no formal action was required.

### **Meat Supplies.**

No slaughterhouses are in use in the Borough; all slaughtering within the area ceased in 1939 and the buildings formerly used for this purpose are vacant or used for other purposes.

The Council are satisfied that local slaughtering needs are met adequately by the facilities offered by Guildford Corporation at the modern Abattoir constructed in 1952.

Local supplies are obtained from wholesale warehouses, etc., and the quality of meat and meat products is much improved. The amount of meat and offal found unfit for human consumption is a very minute proportion of the quantity consumed in the area.

### **Fish.**

There are eight fish shops in the Borough, two of these being Fried Fish Shops. All shops have closed fronts and the premises are generally well maintained.

### **Unfit Food.**

Consignments of foodstuffs suspected of being unfit for human consumption are normally inspected on request at wholesale warehouses, depots and shops and a detailed list of the goods voluntarily surrendered is given below; little

difficulty has been experienced. All unfit foodstuffs are taken to the Council's refuse tip at Broadwater for disposal.

A number of complaints from householders concerning various foodstuffs were dealt with informally. One complaint concerned the purchase of two unfit wood pigeons; on inspection at the shop the remainder of the consignment were seized and the matter reported to the Council, and a formal caution sent to the firm concerned.

#### Perishable Goods:

English and Imported Meat and Offal	657 lbs.
Fresh Fish ... ..	438 lbs.
Chicken ... ..	77 lbs.
Bacon ... ..	45 lbs.
Ham ... ..	154 lbs.
Wood Pigeons ... ..	11
Mallows ... ..	115 lbs.
Sausages ... ..	16 lbs.

#### Tinned Goods:

Fruit ... ..	423 tins
Vegetables ... ..	106 tins
Meat ... ..	140 tins
Milk ... ..	38 tins
Fish ... ..	9 tins
Miscellaneous ... ..	72 tins
Ham ... ..	9 tins
Cream ... ..	10 tins

### Supervision of Food Premises:

#### General.

The re-survey of all premises in the Borough used for the storage, preparation, manufacture, distribution or handling of food for human consumption to assess the position having regard to the amended Food Hygiene Regulations of 1960 has now been completed.

With a few exceptions the general condition of the premises compares favourably with current standards though there is of course room for improvement. Premises where standards are low and contraventions of the Regulations exist are being dealt with by notices, and works to a number of premises have been carried out or are awaited.

Where older premises are improved and brought up to modern standards advice and suggestions in the early stages have proved helpful to the owners, architects and builders and result in premises of superior standards.



### **Restaurants, Cafes, School and Factory Canteens.**

Routine inspections are carried out to all premises classed under this heading to secure compliance with the Regulations of 1960 and in an endeavour to maintain a good standard of hygiene in these premises where so many daily meals are handled, served and eaten. Staff and managements have been co-operative and various cleansing, re-decoration and improvement works have been carried out on the advice and recommendation of the Department.

### **Bakeries and Cake Shops.**

There are eleven premises used primarily for the sale of bread, cakes and sugar confectionery; seven of these have their own bakeries. There are no underground bakeries.

Plans have now been approved for a new Bakehouse to replace one which falls below standard, occupies a restricted site and has reached the limit of its useful life.

Informal notices requiring cleansing and re-decorations, additional hot water supplies for washing purposes and other general works have been complied with. One scheme for the modernisation of part of one Bakery is to be put in hand shortly.

### **Grocers, Greengrocers, etc.**

There are forty-eight such premises at present in use. Inspections and advisory visits are made to promote cleanliness, to prevent forms of contamination and ensure that adequate washing facilities and hot water supplies are readily available for all persons employed. Foodstuffs inspected and found unfit for human consumption are listed elsewhere in this Report.

### **Manufacturing Premises.**

The sixteen Butchers' Shops in the town are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act for the preparation and manufacture of sausages. Seventeen other premises are registered for the manufacture, preservation and processing of food, including smoking bacon, cooking hams, etc. All premises are inspected to ensure the various Regulations regarding Food Hygiene, Meat Handling, etc., are complied with and for the inspection of meat and meat products. The premises have been very well maintained

during the year and no difficulties have been experienced. One new premises opened during the year and one old establishment was modernised to meet present day standards.

### **Licensed Premises.**

There are 24 licensed premises in the Borough (other than Clubs) and during the year six notices were served requiring works to sanitary accommodation. In five cases work was done to improve conditions and further action is pending in the sixth case. All premises have adequate facilities for cleansing glasses, etc., and have a constant supply of hot water to sinks.

## **Adulteration and Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

The Surrey County Council administers those provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts within the Borough dealing with the sampling and analysis of articles of food, etc., for the detection of adulterations, deteriorations, etc.

The County Medical Officer reports that the following samples were taken in the Borough and analysed during 1961:—

Formal: 32 samples of Milk.

1 sample of Bread.

Informal: Five samples of Milk and one each of tinned Apricots, Chicken in Jelly, Coffee, Chocolate Confectionery, Flour Confectionery, Sugar Confectionery, Cream, Crispbread, Fish, Lemon Juice, Tinned Peaches, Sausages, Soft Drink and Tinned Strawberries.

The Surrey County Council carried out the following sampling and analyses of food and drugs during 1961 in the whole of the County area for which they are the Food and Drugs Authority.

Samples analysed—involving 101 items of food and drugs:

Formal	...	...	...	790
Informal	...	...	...	182
Found adulterated or irregular:				
Formal	...	...	...	40
Informal	...	...	...	11

## **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

**Surrey County Council Clinics** are as follows:

**At "Hillsleigh," Nightingale Road, Godalming.**

Child Welfare: Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. (No Doctor on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays).

Child Guidance: Tuesdays, by appointment only.

Dental: Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Other days and times by appointment only.

Diphtheria Immunisation: School-children at School Medical Clinics. Pre-School Children at Child Welfare Clinics.

Eye: 1st and 3rd Fridays, a.m. and p.m. (by appointment only).

School Medical: Fridays, 9.30 a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

Relaxation and Mothercraft: Mondays, 2.30 p.m.

Speech Therapy: Thursdays, a.m. and p.m. (by appointment only).

Remedial Exercises: School children—Wednesdays a.m., (by appointment only).

**At St. Mark's Hall, Ockford Ridge, Godalming.**

Welfare Clinic: Every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m. (No Doctor on 1st, 3rd or 5th Wednesdays).

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**Regional Hospital Board Clinics** are as follows:

**At Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming.**

Chest Clinic: 1st and 3rd Friday afternoons, 1.45 to 4.15 p.m. Other weeks a Clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons, 2.45 to 4 p.m. (by appointment).

**At Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.**

Venereal Diseases Clinic:

Males: Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 to 7 p.m.

Females: Mondays, 3 to 7 p.m. Thursdays, 9.30 to 11 a.m.









12/16/8

